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WHOLE 2699

HUSTED AT VOLCANO

The Directory Man Says It's a Great Sight.

Madame Pele is really on one of her periodicals and the show she puts up is quite superior to a three ring circus and menagerie, with side shows thrown in. Many people in Honolulu are sceptical about the genuineness of the performance, but it's a sure thing; all wool and a yard wide.

I saw the crater twelve years or so ago when it attracted tourists from everywhere, and conditions now are exactly the same as then, except that the lake of blazing spouting lava is down the pit of Halemaumau about 700 feet instead of 250. The distance adds to, rather than detracts from, the awe-inspiring grandeur of the spectacle. A lake of liquid fire a thousand feet across! From the margin, all around, jets of flaming lava spout up a hundred feet in all directions faster than you can count them. From the middle of the lake every twenty seconds or so a mighty column of fire leaps up, thrown high in air by volumes of gases escaping from below, while weird un-manny shadows chase each other up and down the jagged walls. It's a shivery, fascinating sight that sends a chilly thrill along your nerves and keeps you chained till the Indian guide gets sleepy and warns you that the lights go out at the Volcano house at twelve.

These are Madame Pele's playful models. You may sit upon the brink for hours basking in her radiant warmth and watch the gambols of her fiery elves, returning unmolested to your supper and your bed at the Volcano house (it is said there never has been an accident at the crater Kilauea), but let her be aroused to action and her wrath shakes earth and darkens heaven. She pours out a fiery flood that scorches and withers as it goes, drinking up all life and leaving in its wide swath only the "abomination of desolation."

On the highest point of the crater's rim serenely sits the Volcano House furnishing solid comfort and good cheer to the weary globe trotter. In sight of the furnace of Halemaumau the manager grows in perfection all the vegetables of the temperate zone, pastures his cows and horses, goes about his business, never losing a moment's sleep on account of the fact that Hades is located in his front yard. I wonder if the wicked will in time become accustomed to, let us say the inconveniences of the nether world and find it not so intolerable as Dante and some others would have us think.

Hilo, May 30, 1905.

F. M. HUSTED.

SAGHALIEN WILL BECOME JAPANESE

A Russian paper, the Ssyn Otschestva, recently published an article in which the view was expressed that Saghalien is already lost to Russia, since the Japanese may arrive there at any moment. Last January, it states, the wives and children of the privileged officials of South Saghalien were taken by steamer to Vladivostok, while many of the islanders of the northern part journeyed across the ice to Nikolaieffsk. The island has but very little sugar, flour, or petroleum, but there are supplies of vodka, salt meat, and black bread. Bands of volunteers have been raised among the settlers and convicts. There are nine guns at Korssakoffski Post; but if the Japanese appear the Russians will have to retire northwards to Vladimirk, a village twenty miles distant. About March 28 the roadstead of Korssakoffski Post will be ice-free, and the herring fishery will begin on April 14. These fisheries are of immense importance to the Japanese.

The journal referred to says that doubtless the Japanese will take care to utilize the natural riches of the island, and that the role of the island to serve as a place for "the moral improvement of mentally diseased men is played out. But what will the Japanese do with the convicts? They can scarcely leave them on the island; probably they will transport the hungry people to the mainland somewhere near Vladivostok, and let them roam about in search of a living." According to the census taken in 1897, Saghalien had 25,000 inhabitants, comprising 6,000 convicts sentenced to hard labor, 3,000 soldiers and officials, 2,000 natives, e.g., Gilyaks, Ainzes, and Tunguses, 6,000 settlers who had served their sentences as convicts, and 6,000 wives and children of "involuntary colonists."—Kobe Herald.

PROBLEM OF THE MILITIA

What is to be Done With the National Guard?

Now it is the problem of the disposition of the militia that confronts Governor Carter. The appropriation has failed, as everybody knows, and the question now is whether to disband the organization, or call upon the people who want to keep up the militia organization to go down into their pockets and contribute to its support.

And, in connection with this stranding of the militia, there is one point that seems to have been overlooked. There is in the possession of the National Guard of Hawaii about \$40,000 or \$45,000 worth of arms and accoutrements belonging to the War Department. Now, the Territory is responsible for this military paraphernalia, guns and what not, and of course, with the lapsing of the military appropriation, there is no provision made for the care of it.

"It was a mistake," said Governor Carter yesterday, "to charge that the effort made to get the Legislature to appropriate money for boxing these accoutrements for shipment to Washington was childish, or spite work. I certainly had no feeling in the matter. The Legislature had a perfect right to cut off the militia, if it saw fit. But, we are responsible for the accoutrements, and provision should have been made for boxing them for shipment. That would be all we would have to do. I took \$70 from my incidental fund some time ago to box some Springfield rifles for shipment. The government had called for them, and we had to send them back. And the militia had no money."

"But my incidental fund could not stand this strain. Some time before the militia bill was beaten, I had Colonel Jones make an estimate of what it would cost to box the stuff, and \$500 was the figure. The quartermaster will receive the accoutrements, but we have to box them properly."

"But, I am in something of a quandary, and it is my present purpose to invite a number of leading citizens to conference on the point as to what shall be done with the militia. Of course, there could be no popular objection to the force being kept up by private subscription, if the men who think it is needed are willing to pay for it. I suppose it could be done for between \$3000 and \$4000 a year, provided that men would volunteer their time to keep the records and look after the property. I understand that they have been doing that new for about a year past over there at the bungalow."

"I do not like to ask for private subscriptions for a thing of this kind, but I would like very much to hear some expressions of public opinion upon the matter. And, to that end, I have about determined to invite a conference. But I have not settled, as yet, just how I will go about it."

GOLF LINKS FOR KAPIOLANI PARK

At a meeting of the Kapiolani Park Board yesterday afternoon the most important matter considered was the subject of park finances, the Legislature having failed to make any appropriation for the work at its late session. President Cleghorn, of the Park Commission, and Superintendent of Public Works Holloway were appointed a committee to wait upon the Oahu County Board of Supervisors, as soon as that body should have been elected, and endeavor to induce it to make a suitable appropriation for keeping up the park.

Alexander Young presented a request for permission to lay out golf links in the park, and the request was granted upon condition that the expense of the links should be borne by the parties making the request. The links are to be laid out under the direction of the superintendent of the park, and are to be so located that they will not interfere with the ball ground.

Several matters of minor moment were also considered by the commissioners.

IZUMRUD DESTROYED TO ESCAPE CAPTURE BY ENEMY



EX-MINISTER WITTE, LEADER OF THE RUSSIAN PEACE PARTY

POLITICIANS GET MONEY FOR COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Brown, Waterhouse and Adams Out on Collecting Tour. Governor Carter Says He is in Favor of Decentralization.

Following Arthur Brown's straddle of the question of whether he was or was not against the administration, the Republican candidate for sheriff went around town yesterday, accompanied by Ned Adams, candidate for supervisor and Treasurer Waterhouse of the County Campaign Committee, soliciting financial aid from the merchants for the campaign. It was said last night that they had done fairly well in the way of collections.

It is not true that the Republican Territorial Committee, at its meeting on next Saturday night, will take the county tangle into consideration. The Territorial Committee has no business to meddle in the affair—and could not stand behind an anti-administration move, if it had. Governor Carter is a Republican, put into office by a Republican President, and if the Republican Territorial Committee is a Republican body, it must of necessity hold up the hands of President Roosevelt and his appointee. Or, if it does not, then naturally it need not hope to be consulted in the matter of patronage.

Also, if it rebels against the President—and the President should ever find it out—there might be something doing.

For, of course, Teddy would strain a good many points to stand well with the Republican organization down here. You know, there is beginning to be some talk on the mainland about his desire for another term.

The plain fact of the matter seems to be that the Republican county convention committed the discourtesy of failing to endorse specifically the administration of President Roosevelt. It is a thing no mainland convention would have omitted, but they know how better there, being accustomed to such things. The county committee merely sought to repair the error of the county convention, which, of course, must have been an inadvertence, and the anti-administration men tried to turn that inadvertence into a victory for themselves before the county committee acted.

It is an unfortunate situation, politically speaking, but it might be worse. There might be a condition under which independent Republicans would not consider themselves obliged from local party allegiance. Of course, a Republican candidate who does not acknowledge allegiance to the Republican President cannot claim anything from Republicans who do.

"I am not opposed to county government," said Governor Carter yesterday, discussing the matter that is of such wide interest to the people of the Territory; just now.

"I am opposed to the present County Act. I do not think that it is constitutional, nor do I think that it would prove satisfactory in its working. If this act should stand, I believe that within a year the people who have most ardently supported it will be the ones to condemn it."

"Perhaps, after awhile, the people of this Territory will learn to know me. Maybe, too, I will learn to know them better. But if anybody thinks that I am trying to build up a political machine here, or that I want to perpetuate myself in power, he has but to wait until my term of office expires to see how gladly I will lay down power."

"So far from that, I think that the decentralization of power is a good thing, and a wise thing in many respects. If the power upon its transfer goes into good hands. But those who are to receive power should begin and grow up to the use of it. Why, if I wanted to hold power myself, I certainly would not be in favor of municipal government."

Now, whether the political enemies of the Governor will permit him the American privilege of an honest difference of opinion from them upon a question of public policy is another question, but he certainly could not declare more squarely that in all or most of this county act controversy he has been decidedly misrepresented by his opponents.

As to the County Act litigation, there seems small doubt that the Supreme Court will decide the case today. And while there is no way of forecasting the decision with any degree of certainty, there was an impression among minor office holders at the Capitol yesterday that the decision would not be upon the merit of the act at all, but upon the secondary point of jurisdiction. And as to that, there were all kinds of rumors.

The Czar Says He Would Rather Die Than to Sign an Ignominious Peace—Rojestveusky Explains. Popular Movements in Russia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—It is officially reported that the cruiser Izumrud was blown up at the entrance of Vladimirk Bay to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

(Vladimirk Bay is northeast of Vladivostok about 150 miles, on the Siberian coast.)

THE CZAR IS OBSTINATE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The Emperor is reported to have declared that he had rather die than sign an ignominious peace.

FEAR OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The immediate convocation of a national assembly is anticipated to avert a popular storm. Ex-Minister Witte has assumed the leadership of the peace advocates.

TOGO'S MODEST RESPONSE.

TOKIO, June 2.—Admiral Togo has responded to the imperial rescript, saying that his successes are due to the brilliant virtue of the Emperor and to the protection afforded by the spirits of the imperial ancestors, not to any human agency.

TOKIO'S BIG TIME.

TOKIO, June 2.—This city is still celebrating. Decorations are profuse.

ROJESTVENSKY EXPLAINS.

SASEBO, June 2.—Admiral Rojestvensky has stated that he hoped to clear Tsushima island during a heavy fog, but a sudden gale lifted the fog, revealing Togo's fleet in front of him.

RUSSIAN PRESS BITTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The newspapers scathingly denounce the government bureaucracy.

BIRELOFF STARTS BACK.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Admiral Bireloff, commanding the squadron which lately started for the Far East, is returning.

TOKIO, May 31.—The Japanese destroyer Sayano captured on Saturday the Russian destroyer Buini carrying Rojestvensky and another admiral, both wounded and eighty other Russians including the staff of the flagship Suvaroff.

GROMOBOI SUNK, SKRYDLOFF LOST.

LONDON, May 31.—The Russian armored cruiser Gromoboi, issuing from Vladivostok, was sunk by a Japanese mine. Admiral Skrydloff and eight hundred men were lost.

RUSSIAN STORY OF JAPANESE LOSSES.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 31.—Survivors who left the Russian fleet early claim that the Japanese lost two battleships and two cruisers.

BUT TWO VESSELS LEFT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Admiralty is stupefied. Only two vessels of Rojestvensky's fleet are accounted for, the Almaz (protected cruiser) and the Gozny, (not on lists) which have arrived at Vladivostok.

RUSSIAN WAR PARTY DEFIANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The capture of so many Russian vessels is the most humiliating feature of the battle. The war party is still defiant. It is improbable that the government will decide on its policy before the battle in Manchuria, which is imminent.

CASSINI SAYS MORE WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Ambassador Cassini declares that the war will continue.

ESTIMATING THE LOSSES.

TOKIO, May 31.—Fragmentary news puts the Russian loss at 22 vessels. The Japanese lost 400 men. Admiral Misu was wounded.

SUBMARINES IN ACTION.

TOKIO, May 31.—It is thought that submarines were used in the recent battle for the first time in history effectively. This capital continues en fete.

TWO LAME DUCKS.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 31.—The Almaz and Gozny have arrived here.

KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1.—The soldiers received the news of the naval victory quietly.

THE EMPEROR'S THANKS.

TOKIO, June 1.—The Emperor has issued a rescript thanking Admiral Togo and the Navy for their brilliant achievements.

ANOTHER REFUGEE.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 1.—The destroyer Torosiahtz, escaped from the naval disaster, has arrived here.